This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) An image forming method comprising:

exposing a silver halide photographic material and processing the photographic material,

wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (1) and a white area of the processed photographic material exhibits perception chromaticity indexes a and b of from 0.0 to +2.0 and from -2.2 to -4.0, respectively, wherein said a and b are defined in JIS-Z-8730 and measured in accordance with a method defined in JIS-Z-8722:

formula (1)

$$R_1$$
  $L_1$   $-(L_2=L_3)_k$   $R_2$   $R_4$   $R_4$ 

wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are each -CN, -COOR or -CONR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>;  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group,

an aryl group or a heterocyclic group;  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$  and  $L_3$  are each a methine group and k is 2, provided that the respective -  $L_2$ = $L_3$ - may be the same or different;  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group or an aryl group;  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group or  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  may combine with an adjacent nitrogen atom to form a 5- or 6-membered ring, provided that  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  are not hydrogen atoms at the same time and at least one of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is a water-solubilizing group or a group containing a water-solubilizing group.

2. (Original) An image forming method comprising: exposing a silver halide photographic material and processing the photographic material,

wherein the photographic material is exposed by scanning exposure with a light beam and a white area of the photographic material exhibits perception chromaticity indexes a and b of from 0.0 to +2.0 and from -2.2 to -4.0, respectively, wherein said a and b are defined in JIS-Z-8730 and measured in accordance with a method defined in JIS-Z-8722.

3. (Original) An image forming method comprising:

exposing a silver halide photographic material and processing the photographic material,

wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by formula (1) as claimed in claim 1, the photographic material is exposed by scanning exposure with a light beam and a white area of the processed photographic material exhibits perception chromaticity indexes a and b of from 0.0 to +2.0 and from -2.2 to -4.0, respectively, wherein said a and b are defined in JIS-Z-8730 and measured in accordance with a method defined in JIS-Z-8722.

- 4. (Previously Presented) The image forming method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the total amount of gelatin contained in the photographic material is not more than  $6.2 \text{ g/m}^2$ .
- 5. (Previously Presented) The image forming method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (2):

formula (2)

wherein  $R_{51}$  is a carbonamide group or an anilino group;  $R_{52}$  is a phenyl group which may be substituted.

6. (Previously Presented) The image forming method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (3):

### formula (3)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} R_B \\ R_ACO-CHCONH \\ O \\ N \\ O \\ R_E \\ R_F \end{array}$$

wherein  $R_A$  is an alkyl group;  $R_B$  is a halogen atom or an alkoxy group;  $R_C$  is  $COOR_{D1}$ ,  $-COOR_{D2}COOR_{D1}$ ,  $-NHCOR_{D2}SO_2R_{D1}$ ,  $-N(R_{D3})SO_2R_{D1}$  or  $-SO_2N(R_{D3})R_{D1}$ , in which  $R_{D1}$  is a univalent organic group,  $R_{D2}$  is an alkylene group and  $R_{D3}$  is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or a hydrogen atom;  $Y_A$  is a univalent organic group; n is 0 or 1;  $R_E$  and  $R_F$  are each a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group.

- 7. (Original) A silver halide photographic material, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by formula (1) as claimed in claim 1 and a white area of the photographic material processed in standard process A exhibits perception chromaticity indexes a and b of from 0.0 to +2.0 and from -2.2 to -4.0, respectively, wherein said a and b are defined in JIS-Z-8730 and measured in accordance with a method defined in JIS-Z-8722.
- 8. (Original) A silver halide photographic material, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by formula (2) as claimed in claim 5 and a white area of the photographic material processed in standard process A exhibits perception chromaticity indexes a and b of from 0.0 to +2.0 and from -2.2 to -4.0, respectively, wherein said a and b are defined in JIS-Z-8730 and measured in accordance with a method defined in JIS-Z-8722.

- 9. (Original) A silver halide photographic material, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by formula (3) as claimed in claim 6 and a white area of the photographic material processed in standard process A exhibits perception chromaticity indexes a and b of from 0.0 to +2.0 and from -2.2 to -4.0, respectively, wherein said a and b are defined in JIS-Z-8730 and measured in accordance with a method defined in JIS-Z-8722.
- 10. (New) The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the total amount of gelatin contained in the photographic material is not more than  $6.2~\mathrm{g/m^2}$ .
- 11. (New) The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (1):

formula (1)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_1 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
N & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
N & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
R_3 & & R_4
\end{array}$$

wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are each -CN, -COOR or -CONR,  $R_8$ ;  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group or a

heterocyclic group;  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$  and  $L_3$  are each a methine group and k is 2, provided that the respective  $-L_2=L_3-$  may be the same or different;  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group or an aryl group;  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group or  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  may combine with an adjacent nitrogen atom to form a 5- or 6-membered ring, provided that  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  are not hydrogen atoms at the same time and at least one of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is a water-solubilizing group or a group containing a water-solubilizing group.

12. (New) The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (2):

formula (2)

wherein  $R_{51}$  is a carbonamide group or an anilino group;  $R_{52}$  is a phenyl group which may be substituted.

13. (New) The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (3):

# formula (3)

wherein  $R_A$  is an alkyl group;  $R_B$  is a halogen atom or an alkoxy group;  $R_C$  is  $COOR_{D1}$ ,  $-COOR_{D2}COOR_{D1}$ ,  $-NHCOR_{D2}SO_2R_{D1}$ ,  $-N(R_{D3})$   $SO_2R_{D1}$  or  $-SO_2N(R_{D3})R_{D1}$ , in which  $R_{D1}$  is a univalent organic group,  $R_{D2}$  is an alkylene group and  $R_{D3}$  is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or a hydrogen atom;  $Y_A$  is a univalent organic group; n is 0 or 1;  $R_E$  and  $R_F$  are each a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group.

- 14. (New) The image forming method of claim 3, wherein the total amount of gelatin contained in the photographic material is not more than  $6.2~g/m^2$ .
- 15. (New) The image forming method of claim 3, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (2):

## formula (2)

wherein  $R_{51}$  is a carbonamide group or an anilino group;  $R_{52}$  is a phenyl group which may be substituted.

16. (New) The image forming method of claim 3, wherein the photographic material contains a compound represented by the following formula (3):

### formula (3)

wherein  $R_A$  is an alkyl group;  $R_B$  is a halogen atom or an alkoxy group;  $R_C$  is  $COOR_{D1}$ ,  $-COOR_{D2}COOR_{D1}$ ,  $-NHCOR_{D2}SO_2R_{D1}$ ,  $-N(R_{D3})SO_2R_{D1}$  or  $-SO_2N(R_{D3})R_{D1}$ , in which  $R_{D1}$  is a univalent organic group,  $R_{D2}$  is an alkylene group and  $R_{D3}$  is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or a hydrogen atom;  $Y_A$  is a univalent organic group; n is 0 or 1;  $R_E$  and  $R_F$  are each a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group.